

Recall

Summer Models

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Column One
BY
David Courtney

G.Z. Talks With Premier 'Friendly' But Inconclusive

IT has been a lively week. The usual tracks have led to the usual border but apart from this the national trail has been hopelessly confused. An extremely effective red herring has been drawn across it, upon which one enterprising news agency professed to see the imprint of the hammer and sickle. The agency admits illusion but the damage has been done. Mapai, from whose pickling-barrel the herring was fished by the General Zionists, may find it hard to live down the impression created in America. Red herring indeed — or, rather, red flag — with or without the dread emblem of the hammer and sickle, nobody knows better than Senator McCarthy that what nonsense fish or lurid hunting really connotes and no one knows better than he how to warn a virtuous world against it. It is the red flag, after all, that Messrs. Mao-tse-tung and Ho Chi Minh wear stuck in their hats on Mac Day; and who could give such men a grant-in-aid or a loan from the Export Import Bank?

IT is difficult to make an American understand that the red flag of Mapai is the symbol of a seven-hour day, collective bargaining, the right to strike, and a flat; in a Histadrut shikun. It is difficult to make an American believe that it is the house-flag of a complex of big industrial enterprises and the symbol of that rugged individualism which, from the co-operative bus-tops defies the common crowd. And it is difficult, no doubt, to convince the Americans that the red flag has been so thoroughly washed by Mapai, in the biting detergents of anti-Communism and the national investment policy, that hardly enough colour remains to catch the elector's eye, let alone to engage the admiration of a schoolchild. If it were given another washing the General Zionists might mistake it for the white flag of surrender.

AND why should Mapai sur- render even its identity, its pastel-shaded emblem of a delicate difference, to the General Zionists? It is a good Party with a good record; and if the best of its record goes back to the time when the red flag was a bright red, waving symbol of the solidarity and comradeship of workers the world over that is no reason why, today, it should be buried with the dream or used as a winding-sheet for Labour's conscience. Besides, the Labour or Social-Democratic movement is today a movement of conservatism. It loves its traditions as dearly as any robed and gartered knight now revering for next week's Coronation ceremony. The red flag means to the Israel movement no more than the Lord Mayor's couch of gold or the top hat of a Bank of England messenger. But as much. Not, of course, that it is any less telling Senator McCarthy that; for to him old loyalties are as subversive as new and nostalgia for the enthusiasms of youth a red corruption of the spirit.

TO be sure, all this histrionic hullabaloo about the red flag is beside the point: the point is education, it doubtless being assumed by the General Zionists that if red flags are not raised above schools on May Day the curriculum for the rest of the year will be kept pure and fly-white. The argument may be fair enough but the issue is still histrionic and if the flag is beside the point and the point is unified education, unified education itself is beside a still sharper point: the need to give the national blue and white flag a natural, secure State to fly above.

Jerusalem, May 20.

EVEREST WINS AGAIN

KATMANDU, Thursday (Reuter). — The British mountaineering team attempting to conquer Mt. Everest were beaten today by bad weather at 27,000 feet, 500 feet short of the summit of the world's highest mountain.

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USSR Ends Military Control of E. Germany

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Moscow Radio announced today that the Soviet Government had decided to reorganize its military and political administration in East Germany. The broadcast heard in London, said that the office of the USSR Commissioner had been created, and former Soviet Envoy Vladimir Semyonov, appointed to that post.

The powers of the Soviet Army Commander in East Germany would, in future, be limited to army affairs.

Mr. Semyonov was political adviser to the Soviet Control Commission in East Germany until last month. He is a member of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Collegium.

Gen. Vassily Chukov, hero of Stalingrad, has been wearing two caps as commander of the troops and chief of the Control Commission. Semyonov was political adviser to Chukov and has been in Berlin since 1946. After Stalin's death, he was recalled to Moscow and replaced by Pavel Yudin.

Functions Given

The Soviet High Commissioner will live in Berlin. "The High Commissioner will be entrusted with the task of representing Soviet interests in Germany and exercising control over the authorities of the East German Democratic Republic in relation to the carrying out by them of duties resulting from the Potsdam Agreement."

Political observers thought the reorganization would somewhat relax the Soviet grip on East Germany and grant more sovereignty. It was thought to be significant that Semyonov, who had unexpectedly retired from the political stage in East Germany a month ago, had now made a surprise comeback.

London diplomatic quarters regarded this step as a Soviet concession to demands for equality of diplomatic status with West Germany. Russia has apparently matched the arrangements by the West in 1949, when West Germany was replaced by a system of civilian High Commissioners working in conjunction with military commanders of occupation troops.

The Soviet Control Commission in East Germany, which has been in existence for nearly four years since the Western Allies abolished theirs in West Germany has been abolished.

Israel Forces Repel Jordan Armed Unit Near Hebron

Twenty-four hours after the attempt of a Jordan armed force to enter Israel territory was repulsed, another Jordan unit crossed the border this morning in the Hebron district south of Bet Govrin, and took up positions one-and-a-half kilometres inside our territory, an Army spokesman announced late last night.

An Israel force engaged the Arabs and in the ensuing exchange of fire forced the Jordanians back across the border after inflicting on them a considerable number of casualties. Two Israeli soldiers were wounded. An Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Committee team enquiry which reached the scene of the engagement reported the area.

This latest addition to the long list of acts of murder, robbery and sabotage of the Jordanians must be considered a most serious breach of the Armistice Agreement, the spokesman declared.

What were alleged to be the full details of Israeli attacks on Arab farmers in the Idna area, to the west of Hebron, on Wednesday were given in the Jordan press yesterday. "Palastin" alleges that the bodies of the two Israel soldiers killed in the second attack on Wednesday afternoon were left well inside the Jordan border. The three Jews killed in the attack near Tulkarm on Wednesday, ANA claimed yesterday.

Riley to Stay Until Successor Chosen

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (INA). — Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary General, announced today that Lt. Gen. William R. Riley, had agreed to extend his service as Chief of Staff of the UN Supervision Organization in Palestine in order to give the U.N. an opportunity to choose his successor.

The Secretary General is at present studying possible candidates, and hopes to make an announcement soon.

Bunche Warns of Peril in Arab-Israel Feud

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — Dr. Ralph Bunche, said yesterday: "Ultimately, both Arabs and Jews have very much to lose from the indefinite prolongation of the existing totally unsatisfactory state of affairs between them. No problem is ever solved by drift, and in this particular case I feel that there is great danger in permitting it needlessly to drag on."

He was addressing a luncheon of the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress to mark the handing over to the Government of Israel of the Louis Waterman Wise Youth Centre in Jerusalem.

The former U.N. Palestine mediator expressed the hope that before long the Youth Centre would be able to welcome "friendly visitors from Arab lands."

Chinese Take 5 Hill Positions In Heavy Assault

SEUL, Thursday. — The Chinese Communists sent 4,500 troops smashing into an allied outpost near Panmunjom, 2000 feet higher after 6,500 Communists had seized five hills in central Korea.

In one of the biggest attacks of the year, the Communists struck behind thunderous artillery fire in the west, hitting outposts named Vegas, Cannon, Elba, East Berlin, Berlin, and the Hook. The Hook and Vegas, two of the most bitterly contested hills on the western front, took the brunt of the Chinese attacks and apparently held firm.

South Korean troops counter-attacking, strong Chinese forces on a 20-mile front pulled back this afternoon.

One of the major positions guarding the invasion route to Seoul from the north-west was hit by three Chinese battalions of nearly 2,000 men in three assaults. The main blow was parried but fighting was still going on.

In Pusan, meanwhile, South Korean Foreign Minister Pyun Yung Tai told the National Assembly today that the new U.N. plan for ending the Korean war was proposed a guard of 1,000 Indian police for prisoners of war refusing repatriation.

The new proposal, which has not yet been disclosed by the U.N., were handed to the Communists in Panmunjom last week.

The Minister told the clearing assembly that the plan was "completely unacceptable." He said that according to the plan, North Korean prisoners refusing to be returned home would be placed in the custody of a five-nation repatriation commission.

Other details were similar to those of the Indian proposal already accepted by the U.N. Assembly.

In Seoul, the National Assembly's Vice Chairman, Yoon Young said that he had asked President Syngman Rhee to recall the South Korean representatives to the Conference of Geneva. He said that "unreasonable and stupid British interference was ruining the peace talks and forcing the free world to surrender."

Liaison officers met briefly at Panmunjom today and it is believed that the U.N. handed a reply to the Communist allegation that they had captured two South Korean soldiers wearing North Korean uniforms in the neutralized zone.

The spokesman said that the three Western delegations met in London yesterday on the date had been called. They informed Russian Ambassador Jacob Malik that they were available should he wish to join them. Mr. Malik, who had already reported that the Soviet Government had rejected the invitation to the meeting, did not put in an appearance.

On Tuesday, the Western delegations, replying to Malik's letter refusing to attend, challenged the Soviet view that the conference was out of order in meeting without specific instructions from the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Mendes-France Tries As Reynaud Fails

PARIS, Thursday. — M. Pierre Mendes-France is considering the attempt to form a Cabinet and will let President Vincent Auriol know his answer tomorrow morning, it was announced.

M. Mendes-France, 46, a masterly economist and strong sup-

porter of withdrawal from Indochina, as first refused the President's invitation. The former Radical Socialist Finance Minister talked for nearly two hours with the President this morning and the President pleaded with him that he must at least try to solve the eight-day crisis.

He was given a pile of documents to read "at his leisure" overnight and said he would give his definite answer in the morning.

M. Reynaud, veteran right-wing Independent, failed early today to win confirmation as France's 19th post-war Prime Minister.

M. Reynaud needed 314 votes — an absolute majority — to win confirmation of the 679-seat National Assembly. He received only 276. There were 236 votes against him, 26 abstentions and 27 absences.

ISRAEL WINS FIRST GAME OF FINALS

MOSCOW, Thursday. — Israel beat Yugoslavia 40-39 in the first day of the finals of the European Basketball Championships here today, reversing their earlier two point defeat in the preliminary round.

Israel's remaining games are against Italy tomorrow, Czechoslovakia on Saturday, Egypt on Sunday, France on Tuesday, the Soviet Union on Wednesday and Hungary on Thursday.

Today, France beat Egypt 73-52.

LEBANON REBUKED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The International Basketball Federation has officially rebuked the Lebanese team in Moscow for refusing to play against the Israeli team, according to a telegram received here today.

The Israeli team were the dinner guests of the Netherlands Ambassador in Moscow, who is representing Israel in the Soviet Union.

The exchange of fire in the Arab area continued as Israel re-

Eisenhower Rejects Taft's Lone Action Plan for Korea

Stresses Need for Consultation

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — President Eisenhower said "no" today to Senator Robert Taft's suggestion that the United States "go it alone" in Korea if truce negotiations fail. In his bluntest words, the Senator rejected the Senate Republican leader's theory that the U.S. should "forget the U.N. as far as the Korean war is concerned" if truce negotiations break down.

"If you are going to go it alone in one place, you of course have to go it alone everywhere," the President told his news conference.

The White House, apparently aware of the importance attached to his remarks, permitted direct quotations about two hours after the news conference ended. It issued a mimeographed form of the President's remarks for direct quotation, an unusual procedure, as ordinarily the President's news conference remarks cannot be quoted.

Mr. Eisenhower conceded the existence of "conflicting partisan considerations" among nations and individuals. He said that Taft has a right to his own convictions. But the President emphasized his determination that the "go it alone" theory will not be permitted to deflect the U.S. from its policy of cooperating with the U.N.

"No single free nation can live alone in the world," he said. "We have to have friends. Those friends have got to be tied to you in some form or another. We have to have that unity in basic purposes that comes from a recognition of common interests."

Nagib Receives Nehru, Stevenson

CAIRO, Thursday. (Reuter). — General Nagib today had the opportunity of pressing on influential statesmen his claims for the evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone.

Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru stopped here on his way to London for the Coronation. He is known to support Egypt's demand for full sovereignty over her whole territory and briefed by the Egyptian Premier.

U.S. Democratic Party leader Adlai Stevenson arrived here this morning from Saudi Arabia for a six-day visit. Shortly after his arrival he had a conference with Nagib and Foreign Secretary Mahmoud Fawzi. He also conferred with British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson and General Sir Brian Robertson, chief British negotiator in the deadlocked talks.

On leaving Egypt, Mr. Stevenson will make a world tour by visiting the Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Cyprus.

Dulles in Libya En Route Home

TRIPOLI, Thursday (Reuter). — U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said here today that his three week tour of the Middle East and South Asia has provided him with full information on which to base his policy for the future.

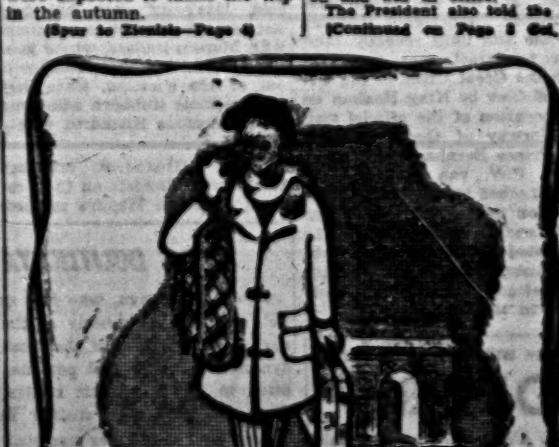
Mr. Dulles conferred today with Libyan Prime Minister Mustapha. At midnight tonight he and the head of the Mutual Security Administration, Mr. Harold Stassen, will leave by air for the U.S. to report to President Eisenhower.

After Mr. Dulles left Athens, Greek Foreign Minister Stephanopoulos told the Turkish and Yugoslav envoys separately about his talk with the Secretary of State. (At the airport Dulles praised Greece as "one of the strong points in the Community of free nations".)

Prior to his departure from Athens, Mr. Dulles announced that on behalf of President Eisenhower he had invited King Paul and Queen Frederica of Greece to visit the U.S. They were expected to make the trip in the autumn.

(See to Dulles — Page 4)

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 6)



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AFTER MIDNIGHT

Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said last night his Government had no intention of interfering with Wednesday's decision, by a Tokyo court, which rejected a suit by the Japanese company to have the Israeli court rule on the validity of oil from Abadan.

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GOVERNMENT crises are not peculiar to Israel. They are a common hazard of the democratic parliamentary system and nowhere more HAZARDS so than in France. If serious here,

DEMOCRACY they are doubly so there, and if the nature of the issue in this country has given to Israel's crisis a spurious world interest, the issue in France stirs genuine world anxiety because it affects the stability of democratic government itself and the place of France in the councils of the world.

Too often and for periods too protracted, France since the end of the World War, has been without an effective government. It is particularly unfortunate that she should be without one now when grave world plans are in the making, the effect of which may be to shape our future for a generation. Now that the veteran Right-wing Radical, M. Reynaud, who daringly took up the challenge to form a Government out of the disparate political groups of the National Assembly, has failed, it is unlikely that anyone will be found who will be able to carry to Bermuda the authority intrinsic in the true worth of France and desirable in the collective interests of the free nations.

It is difficult, indeed, to imagine what French Government, under present conditions, could restore the authority of France internationally or the confidence of the French people in its Parliamentary system. When M. Mayer fell last week he left behind him a record of futile disaster in Indo-China, deadlock in North Africa, uncertainty over the question of the Suez, and confusion (unforgivable in Washington), in the matter of the European Defense Community. He left, at the same time, a budget deficit of something like 600 billion francs, fantastically deteriorating EPU deficit; and, from end to end of France, striking workers whose wage-packets lay painfully behind the soaring cost of living. None of these problems had been the fault of M. Mayer's Government. Most of them had been passed on in worsened condition from one Premier to another and from one Government to another over the past year or two. Indeed, Premiers and their Governments have been failing in France less because of the problems than because of the efforts to solve them, or at least to prevent their becoming worse.

There is no good reason to suppose that any likely candidates for the Premiership could succeed where M. Mayer, M. Pinay and their predecessors failed; unless there should be one among them with the exceptional courage to admit the need of drastic curtailment of military expenditure in Indo-China side by side with an equally drastic reform in French policy towards the Indo-Chinese; for these problems would seem to represent a fundamental cause of crisis, and their solution to be an essential step towards the larger constitutional and financial reforms of which France is in need. It is, perhaps, this lack of courage in leadership rather than the petty quarrels and infidelities of groups and deputies that is mainly responsible for the recurrent parliamentary crises. The suggestion, too often put out, that the basic cause of the trouble is the selfishness and demoralization of the French people, will not bear honest scrutiny. A rudderless ship cannot be blamed if it diverges from the true course.

M. Reynaud has not been accepted as an adequate leader. He will feel the disappointment keenly. He has long had the ambition to prove a worth that suffered, in his wartime premiership, the effect of conditions not of his making; and had hoped to take advantage of the recent Gaullist disintegration to bring to his side deputies who would have hesitated to commit themselves to the support of the Radicals when they were committed to their own party platform. It was not to be. In any event, the outlook is unpromising, both for France and for a world that has need of her enlightened counsel.

FALKIRK IN JERUSALEM
TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Scottish football team, Falkirk, took a day off today to visit Jerusalem, where they were shown around by the Government Tourist Office.

Their next game against Haifa, Tel Aviv, reinforced by some old-timers, will take place at 2.15 on Saturday afternoon at the Stade Charlet in Haifa.

THE WORKING WEEK General Zionist Boomerang

By S. Eliahu

THE General Zionists' tactic reminds me of the man who blew up his house because he did not like his apartment, and only later began to worry about where he and the other tenants were going to live," an observer remarked when Israel was plunged into yet another Cabinet crisis this week.

Their move really seemed as brilliant as it was irresponsible, although there are indications that they did not think that they would create quite such an explosion with their small charge of T.N.T. But their reasoning seemed correct from the narrow party point of view.

When they were in opposition before the elections, they concentrated on demanding liberalization of the economy, and the man in the street, tired of strict rationing, queuing etc. felt that this would indeed prove to be panacea for our economic ills. Mapai, hard-pressed by popular opinion, and having already put some brakes on inflation, began to yield, and decontrol started even before the General Zionists entered the coalition.

Shortly afterwards the G.Z. party was given four portfolios, including what seemed to them the key position of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; but when miracles did not materialize, their supporters started wondering whether decontrol really was the much advertised wonder drug. It had been represented to be. The General Zionists themselves realized that there was much in their original programme which simply could not be implemented without ruining the country's economy, as for example decontrol of foreign currency. What was more, they began to feel public opinion turn against them. The argument was simple: as long as Dr. Joseph was Minister of Commerce and Industry (and by now I didn't like to see him there) everything was rationed and controls and inspectors were the order of the day. But, we paid 300 pruta for a vest and 90 pruta for a kilo of bread. Now, we can buy ham and bananas, nylons and chocolates, but if I need a new pair of shoes it will probably cost me IL-18. Moreover, it seemed to the man in the street that unemployment really got under way when the General Zionists entered the Coalition.

The General Zionists were not blind to what was going on around them. Instead, they wondered why they should grow even more unpopular since they have already achieved their main ambitions: the export exchange rate is IL-1.800 to the dollar; IL-10. have been taken off the Property Loan, the Unemployment Loan has been reduced by a similar sum and "jumbo" products which presented competition to non-payment imports have been abolished.

On the other hand, the small tradesmen & manufacturers (and the big industrialist, too) has only one vote and there are fewer of these, did not much like the effects of the liberalization of the economy: since many rations had been abolished there was no longer the certainty of a market for even the shoddiest goods; people had less money to spend, and therefore demanded cheap, serviceable and well-produced goods.

At this very moment the General Zionists discovered the "flag issue" and they instantly realized that this was an excellent way of ridding themselves of collective responsibility and becoming a "fighting opposition" once again. Here was a major non-economic issue, unified State education, the fate of the younger generation was at stake etc. They expected sympathy both in Israel and in the U.S. knowing that to the average American the red flag represents the Communist enemy, rather than the century-old symbol of the Labour movement. Headlines running "Split over Hammer and Sickle Banner," in the American press and their influence on public opinion in the U.S., however, put a dampener on enthusiasm, and even the General Zionists became, belatedly, somewhat nervous of the effects of the boomang.

These implications should, of course, have been clearly understood by the Mapai Council when they decided by a 60 to 22 vote that Cabinet representatives should insist that the labour flag might be hoisted under the new unified system in those schools where the majority of parents were in favour. Curiously enough most of those who voted "for the flag" were former members of Hapoel Ha-Tzair which used to be the right-wing faction of the party when Mapai, the Israel Labour Party, was founded by them, together with Ahud Avoda. Veteran party members recall bitter disputes between the two factions over the observance of May Day: Ahud Avoda wanted to celebrate May 1 to demonstrate Israel's solidarity with the international labour movement while Hapoel Ha-Tzair insisted that May Day should be a normal working day to symbolize the national nature of the Jewish labour movement.

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sphere as the question of flying a red flag twice a year.

Considered to be one of the world's foremost industrial construction experts, Dr. S. Trone has been in Israel for about two years as a special Industrial Adviser to the Ministry of Finance. In that capacity he has studied and made reports on various development problems, including the Negev mines in general and the phosphate mines in particular, the problem of potash production, cement production, electric power development, various transport problems etc. Dr. Trone, who has also in the past acted as industrial adviser to the Soviet Government and later to Chiang Kai Shek and Mr. Nehru, has often suggested a far more cautious attitude to development projects than was compatible with the prevailing optimistic attitude in official quarters.

In his opinion more thorough studies should be made of projects before plans are implemented, particularly as he has often been sceptical of the unlimited hopes attached to a particular project.

Reparations Plan

As he handed in one report after another, he was politely thanked — and that was all. His proposals were not acted upon for a period of two years. He is Mr. O. Gass, who for years served as Adviser to the Israeli Embassy in Washington, and has arrived here to head the Economic Advisory Staff to be composed of seven renowned American experts and about the same number of Israelis. The task of the experts will be to "recommend or suggest" whatever it may consider useful to the Government or its agencies in the fields of economics or finance.

Economic observers in Jersu-

liah are wondering whether Mr. Gass and his fellow workers will meet with more consideration from the Government.

Border War

After a short full incident along the Israel-Jordan border have started, the experts are wondering whether each side claims that the other was responsible for raids and attacks with shot guns and grenades. The Israeli Defense MAC (Military Attaché Committee) for weeks as the general Chairman's attitude that acts committed by marauders did not constitute a violation of Article 4 of the Armistice Agreement, were taken action when Jordan was similar complaint. The Israel mission showed their willingness to cooperate with G.M.C. and invited the Jordanians for the next day. On eve of the meeting the Jordanians attacked three Jewish settlements in a thoroughly well organized fashion, mortaring houses, killing a hand grenade and wounding several others.

When the Israel delegation got in an armistice meeting the man in General de Ridder was forced to agree to hold an emergency meeting on these incidents also. While discussions were still in progress, new incidents were still red, once more emphasizing that only drastic measures or talks at the highest level would have any effect what is going on along the borders.

I sought an antidote for this depressing talk by going on to Washington, before returning home, and calling on an Israeli who is well-known for his optimistic forecasts on past difficult occasions. I found the right person. He was bubbling with optimism. "The Arabs have been the cause of some of our most important diplomatic victories," he smiled, "and they've

done it again."

Disappointed by Nagib

Here is how he sees it: American policy in the Middle East, as outlined by Eisenhower, Dulles and others rests on two legs: Arab-Israel peace and a Middle East Defence Organization.

From the first day in Egypt, the American emissaries could not find any Arab leader willing to discuss these basic items. Peace with Israel is un-

through the night. A state of affairs such as that described above would not be possible if there was proper control.

Yours etc.,
Dr. J. J. LEDERER
Jerusalem, May 22.

SOCIAL PLAGUE

To the Editor of The POST
Sir. — The Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, recently said in the Council of States, New Delhi, that racial discrimination exists in Israel.

It is my privilege, as an Indian, to assure her that there is no official colour-bar as such. Leaving the country or entering it has nothing whatsoever to do with race or creed. If one were to examine the reasons why people leave the country — hardships common to all Israelis would be the first and racial discrimination the last factor involved.

It will be appreciated that no Government authority has so far shown any signs of discrimination, but colour-bar as a prejudice and a social plague does exist in all parts of the world. Some people can control this prejudice, while others can not. It is therefore natural that some immigrants from Asia and Africa react instinctively to any bias of this kind.

However, the cure for this wretched evil does not lie in Government regulations alone, but with the citizens as well.

Permit me to add that King Solomon, wisest of rulers, said in his Song of Songs: "Look not upon me, that I am swarthy. That the sun has tanned me."

Yours etc.,
A. A. MENDILOW
Jerusalem, May 21.

SEARCH FOR PHARMACY

To the Editor of The POST

Sir. — Several nights ago I had to buy some medicine for a sick child. I went along to a pharmacy in the German Colony, Jerusalem, which was supposed to be open only on duty.

A note on the door referred me to another pharmacy which was also closed but listed a third pharmacy (name and street but no house number). The third pharmacy had a bit of paper in the window

advising the public to go to a

pharmacy at the other end of town (this was a holiday night with no possibilities of transportation).

Emergency pharmacies should be easily accessible and one assistant must be on duty all

the time.

What our educationalists must realize is that the interests of

the public are more important than the interests of the

pharmacies.

Yours etc.,
JOSEPH BEN-YA'ACOV
Nahanya, May 13.

SAME POCKET

— As a tourist I would like to know

with reference to an article recently published in this paper, the proposal to collect a percentage of next year's Income Tax this year. What will the Government do next year with the reduced Income Tax?

Yours etc.,
RATI YAM

Yours etc.,
D. KORN

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Yours etc.,
RATI YAM

Yours etc.,
D. KORN

CORONATION PREVIEW

Changing London's Face

By KENNETH HARRIS

LONDON. — BUILDING the backdrop for The Crowning of Queen Elizabeth has been a great feat of planning, organization and construction. Rome has been built — for a day! And in peacetime, no.

By Coronation Day the Ministry of Works will have put up 66 stands with seating accommodation for 110,000 people. Seats for another 7,000 will have been provided in Westminster Abbey. The largest stands, the two outside Birmingham Palace, are 5,670. The smallest, also outside the Palace, seat 300. The 4,300 tons of used coal for a speaking-tube system from London to Vienna, 600 miles, they have used 1,700 standards of timber — a standard would stretch from the base to the top of the Nelson column. There are going to be 360 tons of steel tube in the Abbey alone. Crowning a Queen of England requires the use of a kind of giant Meccano set. And all for a day!

"How can we get hold of the Minister of Works?" asked the Minister of Works. "Well, in the first place, all the materials are coming out of stock, not out of current consumption, and the great majority of it is to be used again. The stands have been designed so that there has been a minimum of sawing: 20 per cent of the timber the steel can go back. The bulk of what we have had to saw up is going to be used for making toys."

Everything is going to be seen not just by a few hundred thousand Londoners and a handful of distinguished visitors, but by 500,000,000 filmgoers and television viewers. "This means that our arrangements have got to be photogenic as well as functional," said the Minister. "If we were planning something to be seen by ourselves alone we might have done it on the cheap. But the Commonwealth and, we hope, the world are looking on. Incidentally, that's why we have concentrated so much around the Abbey and the Mall — we wanted to make the best backdrop we could with what we felt we could afford — What's the motif of the backdrop? Well, we have tried to express a combination of Majesty and Gaiety."

In deploying its cohorts of contractors and workers, the Ministry could have taken one of two courses. It could have thrown in a large number at once during the past few weeks, decorating the City by assault, so to speak, or it could have operated with fewer men over a much longer period. The Ministry took the latter course; it was cheaper, it had the advantage of enabling the traffic, the public, and the police to get used gradually to the arrangements, and it made for a more accurate estimate of what materials would be needed. The programme was carefully "phased."

Not all the buildings put up

by the Ministry are for viewing or for decoration. There are 45,000 troops from overseas to be housed, and 8,500 men will be accommodated in Earls Court; this will be temporary accommodation indeed. Work here cannot begin until May 25, and since the organizers of the Royal Tournament want to move in as soon as they have finished putting up. The 3,000 troops destined for Clapham will air right their deep air raid shelter home awaiting them already. The big-

gest load of guests will fall upon Kensington Gardens, where a tented city will shelter 16,000 Commonwealth troops including the Gurkhas plus 3,000 policemen. A staff of 900 will be required to run this show.

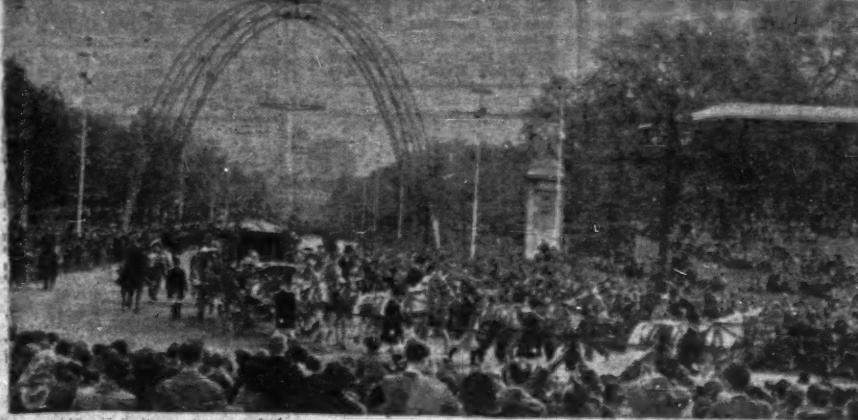
As for the cost to the public, it is as much as it seems. And many of the public purchases can be resold. In 1957 the Coronation carpet was the cost of the £200,000 a yard. It was bought mainly by churches who got priority. The chairs in the Abbey were sold for £100,000. The Queen's Household Escort took part, the woods being represented by units of the Household Cavalry. Below is a photograph showing the vast crowd which watched the ceremonial showing the Royal Coronation Coach — in the Mall. Also visible are the ceremonial arches of tubular steel.

Express Photo



A rehearsal for the assembly of the Coach at Buckingham Palace and their dispersal and reforming at Westminster Abbey was held recently. All the carriages of the Colonial Guard and the Queen's Guards with their Escorts took part, the woods being represented by units of the Household Cavalry. Below is a photograph showing the vast crowd which watched the ceremonial showing the Royal Coronation Coach — in the Mall. Also visible are the ceremonial arches of tubular steel.

Express Photo



Westminster Abbey: Church of Kings

By JOHN GALE

LONDON. — Westminster Abbey, where Queen Elizabeth II will be crowned, has been the scene of coronations for 900 years. Although not the cathedral church of London, nor even a cathedral at all, the Abbey has become over the centuries a national shrine, whose fabric and ornaments are a record of English history.

Before the coming of the Normans, British sovereigns were crowned elsewhere. But William the Conqueror wished to identify himself, in the eyes of his newly-arrived Saxon subjects, with Edward the Confessor, their beloved king who died in 1066. So he ordered that his coronation, which took place within a year of Edward's death, should be held in the Abbey Church of St. Peter of Westminster. It was Edward who had built the church then standing and was himself buried there with great reverence.

Much of the present Westminster Abbey was built in the middle of the 13th century under the direction of Henry III, a great patron of the arts. It was the third church to stand upon the site. No trace has ever been found of the earliest of these churches, but it is thought that it was built by Ethelred, King of the East Saxons, who died in 616 A.D. Certainly, long before the Norman Conquest, a hand

of masons settled on what was then an island in the Thames — the Isle of Thorns — and built a church, which, according to legend, was miraculously consecrated by St. Peter himself.

It was this legend that induced Edward the Confessor to replace his little Saxon church by a second, nobler building, which came to be known as the Abbey.

It was the Conqueror who

had the choir and the Palace grew together side by side. It was the first cruciform church in England and unique for the period. The foundations were of massive blocks of stone, the towers of wood; the round towers, the choir, and the small, round-headed windows were of Norman inspiration. To Edward, the completion of the Abbey Church was a fulfillment of a sacred duty. But before its completion, King Edward, dying soon afterwards, had the work finished.

Under Henry III, the Abbey was designed, not built, for use by the King, but also as a coronation church. For this reason the choir and choir stalls were placed west of the central crossing, leaving the north front, perhaps the best-known aspect of the Abbey, designed comparatively recently by Sir Gilbert Scott, the Gothic revivalist.

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A SWARM of bees caused a slight commotion in Tel Aviv's Alleghy Road last week. Passersby, frantically looking for cover, waved their arms in the air and shouted "Ouch! The police who were called to the scene succeeded, with the help of some agricultural experts, in disposing of the enemy whose remains they deposited in garbage cans. While reading this small news item, we felt a soft breeze from Utopia. For a moment we saw Tel Aviv as a quiet peaceful town of 300,000 inhabitants with just a dozen or so policemen who stroll leisurely through the streets when they're not killing bees, swatting mosquitoes, helping old women across the street or catching transgressors who walk on forbidden lawns and

girl who was run over, infiltrators who killed and were killed, jewellery that was stolen and cases of rocks that were sent to Switzerland. There is no breeze now, only a hot khamais. And the police, unfortunately, are still studying fingerprints in cupboard. We found Mr. Fishman in the next room squinting at some papers and wearing a shiny black yarmulke. We told him our sister was in hospital and needed four blood transfusions. He raised his eyebrows and told us that the blood question is quite difficult now but that he can get us a blood donor for a \$10 Script certificate. Not for him, of course. For the donor. He said that they must eat well. We told him we had no foreign money. He said we could leave a deposit in Israel money until we could get the Script. "I have very healthy people who have a lot of blood," said the Volunteer Secretary, tapping our hand. "If he's not healthy, it's no good. One wanted a pair of pants so he donated blood for fifteen pounds, but he was very weak. He suffers until today. His pants are off too, I don't accept people like that."

Mr. Fishman was about to take over our particulars when we disclosed our true identity. He was confused for a moment, then began to explain, as fast as he could with his inadequate Hebrew, that he himself does not get any money for blood transfusions, that he works as a volunteer and that everything he does is for the benefit of others. To prove his last point he pulled out a file and showed us many letters of thanks and still more requesting blood. We noticed one letter written on the official stationery of the Ministry of Justice in which Mr. Yitzhak Florentine and Donna Florentine thanked the Tomche Achim Society for "the delicate food packages" they had received for their blood donations. "Look here, a relative of Rabbi Harsog asked for blood. We gave it to him. Rabbi Ochana wanted instruments. We gave them to

partly because it came first. It is admittedly difficult to find a novel approach every time a settlement is visited. The Neve Eitan programme avoided one potential pitfall by refusing to concentrate exclusively on the actual festivities; instead it used them as a theme which linked interviews with various settlers. The wisdom of this approach was confirmed by the excerpts from the festive pageant; with the visual effect, these inflammatory occasions are liable to sound embarrassing. It was refreshing therefore to hear the story of the play related by one of the settlement's children; while the interviews conveyed a welcome impression of frankness. The introduction, presented and produced by Ya'acov ben Herd, was particularly well-written.

I enjoyed the account of the 18th anniversary of Neve Eitan best of all — but this may be

The outside broadcasts is one of radio's main constituents. It is possible to restrict programmes to the studio, but the consequence would be a general artificiality and air of unreality.

In Israel, this would be fatal;

there is so much to be reported from the length and breadth of the country, and a myriad of opportunities for exciting, lively and human programmes. The emphasis on relays and recordings outside the studio deserves the maximum support and encouragement.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 97 M. HAIFA: 29 M. TEL AVIV: 43. 33. 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7.30 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. (Sunday Programme) (including news, 8.30 a.m. 2.35 and 4.30 p.m. news, 7.00 p.m. TODAY).

8.30 a.m. Service, 8.30 Exercises, 8.45 Musical Clock (R.), 7.15 Morning (R.), 8.30 Oriental Music, 8.45 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R.), 12.30 "Military Band" (R.), 12.50 "Theatre" (R.), 1.00 "Music" (R.), 1.30 "Programme Announcements", 1.45 "Break for Music", 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. "Kabbalah Shabbat", 4.20 "Children's House", 4.30 "Theatre", 4.45 "Overture", "Russia and London" (Glinka); Symphony in C Major (Bieletz); Violin Concerto in D Major (Paganini); 7.00 Light Music by "Kol Tsva" Orchestra, 7.30 Songs (R.), 8.00 Talk, 8.30 Bible Reading, 8.45 "Children's House", 8.50 "Music", 9.00 "Ode to Joy" (Beethoven); String Quartet in D minor (Mozart); Clarinet Quintet in B minor (Mozart); 10.30 Songs (R.), 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies, 8.45 Songs (R.), 8.00 Morning Concert; Divertissement (Ibert); Two Concertos from "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Webb); "The Death of Minerva" from "Blewaw" (Coleridge — Taylor). 11.00 Music Quiz, 10.30 Literature Concert, 21.30 "Music Hall" (Berlin); 11.00 "Trotz" (Berlin); "Symphony No. 4" (Bruckner); 11.00 Requests (R.), 1.00 Children's House, 1.30 "Programme Announcements", 1.45 "Close Down", 4.00 p.m. News (R.), 4.45 Open:

SECOND PROGRAMME

1.00 "Music", 7.00 Opening, 2.30 "Music", 3.00 "Programme for Yemene" (R.), 4.00 Works by Ottorino Respighi, 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of the Orient, 4.30 Chorus, 5.40 Folk Dances (R.), 5.50 Talk, 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (83.2 M.): 11.15 p.m. Reading and Legends, 1.15 p.m. Stories, 11.45 Yiddish Admon Gorochov.

Tomorrow: 11.15 Programme Highlights, 12.30 "Horn Medley", 1.15 "Wings", 2.00 "Knesset", 11.45 "Melave Malta".

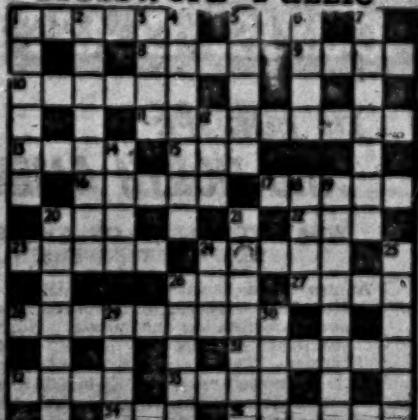
ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.225 M. 229 M.): 8.30 Opening, 9.00 Opera, 7.30 "This Week's Events", 1.00 "Bible Reading", 7.30 Friday Night Concert, 8.30 News, 8.45 from the World of Music, 9.00 Dance Music, 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 8.30 p.m. Opening, 9.00 Music, 7.00 Variety, 7.30 "Dances", 8.30 "Programme Announcements", 8.45 "Music Quiz", 8.50 "Saturday Night Programme", 9.00 Dance Music, 10.00 Close Down.

9.00 "Music", 10.00 "Trotz" (Berlin); "Symphony No. 4" (Bruckner); 11.00 Requests (R.), 1.00 Children's House, 1.30 "Programme Announcements", 1.45 "Close Down", 4.00 p.m. News (R.), 4.45 Open:

POST

Crossword Puzzle



LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1. He may be open to conviction. 21. What a rock to be sometimes called. 22. Lips to be a fairy. 23. Images from The Mirror. 24. The mark of a foreign country? 25. A small, white duck. 26. Give up. 27. May keep you quiet for a long time. 28. Exist in a crossword. 29. Proper start if you are to be a success. 30. What a rock to be sometimes called. 31. Lips to be a fairy. 32. Images from The Mirror. 33. The mark of a foreign country? 34. A small, white duck. 35. He may be open to conviction. 36. What a rock to be sometimes called. 37. Lips to be a fairy. 38. Images from The Mirror. 39. The mark of a foreign country?

DOWN: 1. Walk with difficulty. 2. Came back to twin in the grass. 3. What are you to do? 4. A man with a large smile. 5. Like the side of a mountain. 6. Scheme that's off to many. 7. Caressed the crew. 12. A man with a large smile. 13. A little from "A Dance". 14. What a knife edge are you? 15. It's good for me to be a good neighbour. 16. Half a dozen. 17. Discursive butter?

Creature with the reverse of a tall tail. 28. Where to pass out. 29. He's positive.

YOUNG MAN

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Tel. 82003.

him. A Cantor who was sick and lonely received help from us. Money is nothing; letters are all that counts. We also have a lot of medicine that we give away to the needy. Here, look at this real aspirin. You can't get it in Israel. If somebody doesn't feel well, we have liquor and cognac for him. Once a policeman came in the middle of the day with a rifle in his hand and blood running down him. My wife was scared and thought who knew what. I gave him an American plaster and everything was all right. We have Ex-Lax that you can't get here. Very good. Like chocolate. We also have it in the form of chewing gum for children."

We asked whether we might have a glass of water. "Wait," he said. "I'll give you something very good. Sodas Soda. You can't find it here. It's good for constipation, for when it burns in the ears and things like that. Oh,

to strengthen the heart. I too am a newspaperman."

From an old portfolio he pulled out an Egyptian press card which expired on Dec. 21, 1952. He told us that he had written some episodes in the Yiddish journal "Der Amerikaner." We told him we would like to see his medical instruments. He took us into the hall, pushed two or three cases aside, opened shelves stuffed with a confusion of packages and old bottles marked in Yiddish. "We are open all night," he said. "Saturdays and holidays. We give baths for the foot and if someone doesn't feel well we give him cognac or real Nescafe. We have paraffin, benzine, Sherry brandy, camphor and pills for when your throat burns. We have pills for people that go on a soapstone ad their soapstone. We have leeches. Oh, very expensive. Four pounds. Not like it used to be. We have pregnant women and a thing to suckle. You know. If the patient doesn't smell well, we give him perfume. For free. No money. We also have sheets and bottles. We make disinfectants before the use of the things and afterward. We donate blood for poor people. No money. We have 80 people in our society. Every member pays a membership fee and can get instruments and blood transfusions like any poor man. Dr. Eppen is our doctor. He is in the Lechi. Everybody knows him. Our president is Mr. Duyvindan. Works in the Jewish Agency."

We were about to depart when Mr. Fishman asked us to wait a minute. He ran into the next room and came back with two small packages. "Here, take this Ex-Lax," he said thrusting them at us. "Who knows, sometimes at night you might need it. It's very good. You can't get it here. Take it, take it." He ran after us, ducking under the clotheslines, and tried to put the packages into our pocket. We told him we didn't need it, but he wasn't convinced. Finally we took one to end the interview. Who knows, sometimes at night we might need it.

DAHNN BEN ANOTZ
(Copyright "Dvar Hashavua")

it's very good. You have to stand up and drink it right away while I mix it. Otherwise it will go on the floor. 2.50 Squinting his eyes like an alchemist, he opened two small envelopes, poured the contents into two half glasses of water, pulled us up by the arm, mixed the potent together and shoved the foaming glass into our face. It didn't go on the floor. It went all over our clothes, 3.50. "Ah," we said. "Ah," he said. "We also have Valerian drops. We have very good castor oil. We have real aspirin. Can't get it here. We have Karlsbad Salt. We have foot baths. We have blue lamps. We have real vitamins. We have sick people. We have many things." Here we gave a nice little burp, and Mr. Fishman's face lit up with pleasure. "Nu?" It's a good thing. We have talcum powder and things

it's very good.

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Drops of Milk in Galilee

By Ya'akov Friedler

NOTHING short of a *tsunami* could have swept the *ma'berot* of Galilee during last winter. Due partly to the mild weather, and partly, as doctors point out, to the natural resistance that people living in difficult conditions develop, a large share of the credit must go to the *Tipat Halav* (Drop-of-Milk) stations, which Kupat Holim have set up in the *ma'berot*.

The *Tipat Halav* scheme was first inaugurated by Hadassah 20 years ago, and until 1948, 13 stations, treating over 2,000 infants were functioning in the Haifa area. Then, the job was easy. A matter of recording the infants' weight, giving expert advice on specific problems, and applying preventive medicine. Mainly, over-anxious mothers had to be assured that baby's slight cough was not tuberculosis and that if the baby eats less than its father it won't die of starvation. Treatment in the town stations has remained largely unchanged, and at the *Ahad Ha'am* station in Haifa, for example, two nurses look after over 500 babies and still have half of their time to spare for home visits.

Typical Attitudes

However, when Kupat Holim decided to split its "drops of milk" all over Galilee among the *ma'berot*, purposes and methods rapidly changed. Why should a healthy child be taken to a doctor at all? What business is it of anyone, and of a nurse, still unmarried and childless at 20, in particular, what my children eat? What if a child dies now and then? God takes and God gives again, and if the baby must die, he must die at his mother's breast and not in a huge and impersonal place called a hospital. These were the kind of questions that the nurses in their distinctive dark blue uniforms had a hard time answering. Explaining to sceptical mothers that a baby needs cornflour, they had first to demonstrate how to open a tin, and then how to light a primus-to-boil water. It was not easy to explain this to mothers whom hundreds of years of experience have taught that a few sticks in a hole in the ground make a better fire. A baby sleeps much more comfortably in his parents' bed, than in the lonely cold of a cot; a baby is much happier scratching himself than being exposed to a bath; a newborn infant does not understand the intricacies of adults' clothes merely cut smaller, and much prefers long rags draped around him. A baby eats and enjoys the food that his father leaves over from the meal when he comes back from work, and the sooner he gets used to bread, jam and tea the better. Of course any baby up to two years of age is most happy when breast-fed, and two or three minute long feeds about 20 or 30 times a day is just right, and gives the mother enough time to work and get ready for the next baby. Besides breast feeding is the best birth control and the only kind permitted. These were the typical attitudes when the doctors and nurses first set out in the *ma'berot*.

Mothercraft

The babies were born healthy and weighed as much as a fellow infant born in a Mount Carmel villa, but after two or three months of the mother's "natural" treatment, the poor creatures were frail and undernourished, often failing to survive the almost 19 months until the new brother or sister arrived. In such conditions Kupat Holim set to work. Because their medicine was essentially preventive, the *Tipat Halav* nurses started with the expectant mothers. It was difficult at first, because the women even refused to allow a doctor to examine them. Then, mothercraft classes were started. It seemed ridiculous that some young girl, just graduated, should teach these women who were mothers many times over, even since the age of 18, how to handle their babies. But the newcomers from Yemen and



A new-born baby being weighed inside the modern incubator recently installed at the Kupat Holim Centre in Afula.

Photo by Muhsin

Kurdistan, ghetto villages in Iraq and Morocco had little idea of even the first principles of mothercraft. Once the nurses had won their confidence, the small classes assembled in corners of the wooden clinics, seated around a small tin bath with a crockery stretched above it on which the clothes that baby needs are hung for all to see. How to bathe a baby, what to cook for him, how to cook it, to put him in a separate cot and not inside a "julah," a hammock-like contraption in which the b bies are tied to stop them moving. Clothes must be kept away from dust, crockery must be kept inside a cupboard with one plate for each human being, the baby must be brought to the doctor when still healthy to avoid the doctor having to come to the baby because it falls sick, etc. Slowly the mothers forgot the age-old "natural" treatment and, even more sensational and important, for the first time in the history of these communities the fathers, too, took an interest in the children's well being. It is difficult to appreciate fully this revolution, but the demand of Birya mothers father, two years ago, to close down the clinic again, because the women who had always been healthy now found all sorts of illnesses on themselves and the children and neglected their work, can go some way to illustrate it.

At first the mothers came to *Tipat Halav* only because they were tempted by the tins of milk. Soon they came for their own good, and resistance overcome, *Tipat Halav* came to the *ma'berot*.

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BRIDGE

A REMARKABLE HAND

Here is a fine hand from the last edition of the *Bridge World*. We advise our readers to begin by covering up the East-West cards and trying to figure out a way for South to land his contract; if they fail, they may next take off the covers and try again to work it out at double-dummy.

S. Q 10 8
N 6 2
W 5 3
E 7 4
Q 8

N S 9 8
E 2 4
W 3 5
Q 7

S. K 7 2
H. A. G 3 10 4
D. A.
C. K 9 4 2

North opened the bidding with one club, and South wound up

the king of spades and then crossed over to dummy with another spade, to lead the queen of diamonds. East covered with the king — and South discarded a club!

Barring the unlikely event of a bare queen-queen combination in clubs, South must surrender a club and a spade. He may try to swindle the defence by eliminating diamonds and set up a pseudo throw-in with a third spade, to come them into a club return; but a count will then reveal the true situation, and a diamond return for a useless sluff-and-ruff will ruin the game.

South is handicapped by a

symmetry in both the black suits, and in order to break it declarer decided to stake all on finding the opponent holding the king of diamonds with not more than two spades. After two rounds of trumps, which exhausted the adverse supply, he took the ace of diamonds and

the king of spades and then crossed over to dummy with another spade, to lead the queen of diamonds. East covered with the king — and South discarded a club!

Having no more spades East produced a third diamond, and South now led a second club from his hand and ruffed in dummy. Hereafter three rounds of clubs, the last one of which was ruffed in the closed hand, established a club winner in dummy, whence to park South's losing spade. Simple, isn't it?

From information on hand it appears that the Three-Cities Cup has been finally won by Haifa. The results of the match contested on Friday, May 22, are: Tel Aviv versus Haifa — 1 point to Tel Aviv.

Tel Aviv versus Jerusalem — 47 points to Tel Aviv.

Haifa versus Jerusalem — 84 points to Haifa.

We shall give fuller details of the corresponding teams in one of the next issues.

HOLLAND'S NEW EXPORT PRODUCTS

A CONCERN at Holland manufactures a unit with patented fittings for a lady's handbag. These units are made of a special grade of strip steel, coated with a metal layer incorporating noble metals which are on a par with gold, so that oxidation is out of the question.

The unit is fitted inside the bag, with a mirror and behind it a cigarette case, magnetic holders for lipstick and perfume, a comb clamp and space for a small photograph. The bag is further provided with a make-up illumination. It is used when the bag is opened and the button on top of the bag is pressed to the right. By pressing this button to the left, the inside illumination is switched on, which facilitates the finding of objects inside the bag in the dark. This light is automatically switched off when the bag is closed. In addition, the bag is provided with a special outside illumination, the light of a bulb shining through a small window fitted into one side of the bag. By this light it is possible, for instance, to read programmes in the theatre.

Hard To Can

Just one recipe for a supper dish from our wonderful timed peas.

1 tin peas, 1 tbsp. margarine, 2 tbsp. flour, salt, pepper, paprika, 1 tsp. (optional) juice, 1 cup milk, 1 oz. bacon.

Melt margarine in pan. Add flour. When bubbling, add milk by bit, stirring all the while. Add other ingredients. When thick, put in the peas and heat through. Serve on buttered toast.

More About Our Jinned Foods

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

TINNED whole ripe tomatoes came in for applause in this column a fortnight ago; but the burrah was not loud enough and deserved an encore. I've just opened an Asia tin of whole peeled tomatoes, and want here to bring that it beats by far, any foreign brand of the same food. Use the juice in the cocktail recipe I gave you last time, and then serve the tomatoes in French dressing, for salad, on crisp lettuce hearts. Or have with margarine as a vegetable side dish. Another delightful way of serving these whole tomatoes is to roll them in bread or matza crumbs, place in a buttered casserole, lightly sprinkle with grated yellow cheese and bake quickly in a hot oven.

PICKLED Pickles
Of the vegetable products on the market this year, the next best and the most wonderful to have back again is tinned peas. This, too, is superior to any previous output. Here, as well, Asia and Prima have excelled.

String beans in tins are also well preserved and are very good dished up with a white sauce or with margarine and sunmeg.

Dill pickles, of course, have always been beautifully prepared in Israel by almost every canning firm. This year, the pickles have been added to the list of our better products, although we still have much to learn in

Women in Public Life

By Alison Settle

THE United Nations, collecting facts on the participation of women in political and public life from constituent countries for use by the Commission on the Status of Women, has met with difficulties similar to those faced by less important organizations of questionnaires.

Thirty-three countries contributed facts but the answers given frequently failed to correspond to the questions put and many questions were left unanswered. The results, covering a period of eight years, therefore remain incomplete as a picture of any one nation and for comparison between different countries.

Where women have held spectacularly high positions the facts are given: it is when it comes to the chances of entrants to Government departments becoming senior officials that the picture becomes hazy.

Women of Cabinet rank are known in a number of countries. India had had a notable woman as head of her Ministry of Health, the United States a

Treasurer, the United Kingdom a woman Minister of Education; (Honduras has also appointed a woman as Chief of Education). Both Israel and Panama have appointed women as Ministers of Labour, in the latter country combining Social Welfare and Health with Labour under one office.

Two countries, Sweden and Cuba, have had women as Ministers without Portfolio in the Cabinet, Chile a Minister of Justice and also a Minister of Education. New Zealand appointed a woman Minister of the Crown with functions unspecified. And in Russia a woman has held the post of Deputy President of the Supreme Soviet, U.S.S.R.

The United Nations report on this enquiry shows that in the diplomatic services women's position improves slowly. The United States has appointed three women to the highest diplomatic posts, Chile has two women Ambassadors (to the United Nations and to the Netherlands), Mexico one. And in El Salvador two women have held the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

I AM surprised and delighted that the hope of all Jews of finding their fulfillment in Israel is actually working out in my case. I have, for instance, since my immigration to Israel been a passenger on a fire engine, ridden my bicycle whilst holding onto the back of a truck (this much more difficult than it looks) and become acquainted with the owner of a sweetshop.

Unfortunately this last has come at a time when there aren't any sweets, only ice cream, which I don't like, so the association has not proved as profitable as it might have been. However, friendship cannot do more than allowing me to serve in the shop. Am not allowed to give change, naturally, especially after I tried to give one customer change for a pound, when he only gave me half a pound, but the barrel of ice cream, the swishing soda water siphon, and the fascinating squirter for washing the glasses, are all at my disposal.

As the buses unload their passengers, the run on the ice cream is fierce. Become quite adept at scooping and ladling, maintaining order in the queue, rescuing the quieter customer from being trampled underfoot and arguing in three languages. "Yes, that is the usual amount?" "No, I didn't give him more." "He was before you." One gentleman objects to taking his change in paper money, throws it in my face and demands silver. Am afraid to give it to him in case he repeats the performance, but invite him round to pick up his paper, which he eventually does.

Sudden band of bearded youths speaking (for me) a clearly understandable Hebrew, demanding more sophisticated milk shakes. Guess rightly, they are from half English Kibbutz Bet

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As

THE ROAD TO STATEHOOD

By NORMAN BENTWICH

SHE'ELAT HA-MIUT HA-YEDUDI
BA-NEVER HALEVIM (The Jewish Minority in the League of Nations). By A. Gorali. Sifriat Michael, Jerusalem, 1950. 125 pp. **HA-MUKIM BE-YISRAEL** (The Constitution of Israel). A collection of laws concerning the Constitution, Annexes, and the High Court. Sifriat Minhat, Tel Aviv (Ed. A. Gorali). 24 pp. Tel Aviv.

The Hebrew literature on our international relations begins to grow through the activities of the Hebrew University and the Government of Israel. A valuable addition to this literature is this book on Jewish Minorities by Dr. A. Gorali; it is based on a thesis which was presented for the Doctor degree at the University and was the first study of the kind to be accepted. It is a thorough study of the history of the clauses for the protection of minorities in the treaties made at the conclusion of the First World War, of the procedures established by the League of Nations for the assurance of that protection, and of the petitions presented to the Committee of the League by Jewish individuals and bodies between 1919 and 1939.

League's Failure
The author distinguishes four periods in the 20 years of the activity of the League: 1919-1923, the establishment of a regular procedure; 1923-29, stabilization of the work of the Minorities Committee; 1929-33, the eve of collapse, when the authority of the League was weakened by the failure to prevent war in Manchuria and to check Nazi aggression; and 1933-9, the collapse of the system by the growing insolence of the totalitarian States. Dr. Gorali remarks that had not the States of the League regarded the Nazi persecution of Jews as an internal question of Germany, the second world war might have been averted. The root of the failure was the reverence for the idol of sovereignty.

The study was written before the adoption of the Declaration of Human Rights and the preparation of a draft Covenant on Human Rights, which is designed to secure to all persons, without distinction of race, religion and nationality, fundamental freedoms and equal civil status. The efforts of the United Nations to devise some special procedure for the avoidance of dis-

Blue Book On Reparations

Documents relating to the Agreement between the Government of Israel and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany" is the title of a 188-page publication issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The documents are reproduced in their original languages (Hebrew, English, French and German).

The first in the series is Dr. Weizmann's letter of September 20, 1948, addressed on behalf of the Jewish Agency to the Government of the United Kingdom, the United States, the Soviet Union, and France, on reparations to be imposed on Germany for damages caused to Jews and estimated at over £2,000,000. Then follow all relevant exchanges of notes. Dr. Adenauer's historic declaration before the Bonn Parliament on September 27, 1951, statements before the Knesset, and finally the full text, in Hebrew and English, of the two Luxembourg agreements of September 10, 1952.

In its arrangement and presentation, this collection, the first of its kind to be published by the Government of Israel, is up to the highest standards and an indispensable work of reference.

H.M.

Chess

PROBLEM No. 745
S.C. Dunc, Calcutta
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



Kid: Rhd. Rhd. Rhd. Rhd.
Kid: Rhd. Rhd. Rhd. Rhd.
Kid: Rhd. Rhd. Rhd. Rhd.

Welcome this week our first original chess problem by India by one of India's eminent composers. The harmonious play of the King batteries is enhanced by the right-giving key after which two King endings are given. Dr. Salomon offers his elaborate analysis of other people's works by one of his own exhibiting a most interesting draw.

SOLUTIONS, Problem 745 (Ghoshal). 1.Rhd. The thematic tries are 1.Rhd. which is answered in the end by 1.Khd. 2.Khd. 3.Khd. 4.Khd. 5.Khd. 6.Khd. 7.Khd. 8.Khd. 9.Khd. 10.Khd. 11.Khd. 12.Khd. 13.Khd. 14.Khd. 15.Khd. 16.Khd. 17.Khd. 18.Khd. 19.Khd. 20.Khd. 21.Khd. 22.Khd. 23.Khd. 24.Khd. 25.Khd. 26.Khd. 27.Khd. 28.Khd. 29.Khd. 30.Khd. 31.Khd. 32.Khd. 33.Khd. 34.Khd. 35.Khd. 36.Khd. 37.Khd. 38.Khd. 39.Khd. 40.Khd. 41.Khd. 42.Khd. 43.Khd. 44.Khd. 45.Khd. 46.Khd. 47.Khd. 48.Khd. 49.Khd. 50.Khd. 51.Khd. 52.Khd. 53.Khd. 54.Khd. 55.Khd. 56.Khd. 57.Khd. 58.Khd. 59.Khd. 60.Khd. 61.Khd. 62.Khd. 63.Khd. 64.Khd. 65.Khd. 66.Khd. 67.Khd. 68.Khd. 69.Khd. 70.Khd. 71.Khd. 72.Khd. 73.Khd. 74.Khd. 75.Khd. 76.Khd. 77.Khd. 78.Khd. 79.Khd. 80.Khd. 81.Khd. 82.Khd. 83.Khd. 84.Khd. 85.Khd. 86.Khd. 87.Khd. 88.Khd. 89.Khd. 90.Khd. 91.Khd. 92.Khd. 93.Khd. 94.Khd. 95.Khd. 96.Khd. 97.Khd. 98.Khd. 99.Khd. 100.Khd. 101.Khd. 102.Khd. 103.Khd. 104.Khd. 105.Khd. 106.Khd. 107.Khd. 108.Khd. 109.Khd. 110.Khd. 111.Khd. 112.Khd. 113.Khd. 114.Khd. 115.Khd. 116.Khd. 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